OBSERVATIONS

On the Late and Preſent

CONDUCT of the FRENCH,

With Regard to their

ENCROACHMENTS

UPON THE

BRITISH COLONIES

IN

NORTH AMERICA.

TOGETHER

With REMARKS on the Importance of theſe Colonies to GREAT-BRITAIN.

By WILLIAM CLARKE, M. D.
of *Boſton* in *New-England.*

To which is added, wrote by another Hand,

OBSERVATIONS concerning the Increaſe of Mankind, Peopling of Countries, *&c.*

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To His Excellency

WILLIAM SHIRLEY, Eſq;

Governor in Chief and Captain-General of His Majesty's Province of the *Maſſachuſett's-Bay*; and Major-General in His Land-Forces, *&c.*

SIR,

AS the profeſſed Deſign of the following Obſervations is to ſhew the great Value and Importance of the *Britiſh* Colonies in *North-America*, and the unjuſt Encroachments of the *French* upon his Majeſty's Territories there, they can be addreſſed to no One with ſo much Propriety as to your Excellency, who hath ſo largely contributed to explain and enforce the one, and to oppoſe and prevent the other.

With your Views fixed to the *Britiſh* Intereſt in theſe Reſpects, it would be extremely difficult, if not impoſſible, to deſcribe the inceſſant Labours you have gone through, while you had the Weight of three Expeditions at once upon you; that of *Nova-Scotia*, twice before relieved and maintained by your Succours and Vigilance; of *Crown-Point*, ſo abſolutely neceſſary to ſecure the Friendſhip and Fidelity of the *Six Nations*; and of *Niagara*, the Key of the Entrance into the great Lakes, and of the *French* Communication with the *Miſſiſippi*; for the ſucceſsful Execution of which laſt Expedition, you are now hazarding your Perſon.

You will permit me, *Sir*, to ſay, That it is very much owing to your Repreſentations, that the Intereſt of theſe Plantations is made the great Object of the Attention of their Mother-Country, and that Spirit raiſed, which ſo happily prevails in *Great-Britain*, for their Preſervation from the deſtructive Schemes of the *French*.

The Wiſdom of your Councils, and the Integrity of your Conduct, always employed for the general Welfare of theſe Colonies, have gained you a Confidence through them all; without which the beſt concerted Plans would be ineffectual in our preſent Circumſtances.

ſtances. In Conſequence of this, the *Northern* Governments ſo ſpeedily raiſed the large number of Troops now gone upon the Expedition againſt *Crown-Point*; and your own Province thoſe Troops, which in Conjunction with a Number of his Majeſty's Forces there, have already diſpoſſeſſed the *French* at *Nova-Scotia* of all their Forts in that Province, having again exerted that noble Spirit, which heretofore called forth by you compelled *Louisbourg* to ſurrender, and facilitated the Peace of *Europe*.

I might add, as a Reaſon of this Addreſs, my Perſonal Attachment, founded upon a long Knowledge of your ſuperior Abilities, your Learning, Humanity and Politeneſs, and every benevolent Affection, that render your private Character amiable; but I wave this for public Conſiderations, your Regard to which you eſteem your firſt Felicity, and think none of your Talents deſerving of any Eſtimation, in Compariſon with thoſe, which you employ for the Benefit of Mankind.

May Succeſs, under the Protection of the Divine Providence attend your Enterprize upon *Niagara*, by reducing which, and ſecuring that important Paſs, may you be the Inſtrument of ſecuring to *Great-Bri-*

tain, the Dominion of the Lakes and rich Countries beyond the *Apalachian Mountains*: And by cutting off the *French* from their ambitious Schemes, may you lay the Foundation of a laſting Peace. This may you ſoon ſee and continue long to enjoy, and by cultivating the Arts thereof, adorn that Country, which you ſhall have ſaved by your Councils and Arms.

I am, with the utmoſt Regard,

Your EXCELLENCY'S

Moſt Obedient Humble Servant,

William Clarke.

PREFACE.

THE *Obſervations on the late and preſent Conduct of the* French, *&c. were wrote towards the latter End of the laſt Year; but the Publication of them hath been unavoidably deferred 'till this Time; they might have been more ſeaſonable when they were firſt wrote, but it is hoped that even now they will not be entirely without their Uſe.*

The Author's Deſign did not lead him to aſcertain the preciſe Boundaries of the Engliſh *and* French *Territories in* North-America, *nor yet to lay any Plan for driving the* French *from their late and preſent Encroachments upon the* Britiſh *ones, much leſs to make any long Deductions from the Facts he hath laid down.*

His only View was, in the moſt conciſe Manner, conſiſtent with Perſpicuity, to ſhew, that the French *had made many unwarrantable Encroachments upon the* Britiſh *Territories in* North-America, *contrary to the Treaty of* Utrecht *and* Aix-la-Chapelle; *that if they*

were ſuffered to go on, or but feebly oppoſed, they would greatly diſtreſs the Britiſh *Colonies, and in Time become abſolute Maſters of them all; and finally to ſhew from the State of the Colonies with Relation to* Great-Britain, *how far ſhe herſelf would be affected by ſuch a Change of Dominion in* North-America.

The great Armament the French *have fitted out ſince that Time, and ſent hither at ſuch a vaſt Expence, confirm the Obſervations upon the Plan of the* French *Court with Regard to this Part of the World, and the near Approaches they have made to the actual Execution of a great Part of it, are a convincing Proof of the Danger, to which theſe Colonies muſt be always expoſed, from the boundleſs Ambition of that Court, unleſs a watchful and conſtant Attention be given to all their Motions by the Crown of* Great-Britain.

If this Attention had not been given at this Juncture, Nova-Scotia, *now more than ever ſecured to the Crown of* Great-Britain, *would before this Time have been in the Hands of the* French. *Of what fatal Conſequence that would have been not only to the reſt of his Majeſty's Colonies in* North-America, *but to* Great-Britain *it ſelf, enough is ſaid in the following Pages. Neither is it to be imagined, that we are altogether free from Danger from that Part of the Squadron which hath eſcaped the Vigilance of Admiral*

Admiral BOSCAWEN: *Tho' indeed their grand Scheme ſeems to be broke by the ſeaſonable Arrival of the* Engliſh *Squadron upon this Coaſt.*

Great Part of theſe Obſervations are taken from Memorials and other Papers of his Excellency Governor SHIRLEY, *which he was ſo kind as to put into the Author's Hands; neither hath he made leſs free with any other Papers he could get into his Poſſeſſion.*

The firſt Part of a Treatiſe upon the preſent State of North-America, *lately publiſhed in* London, *wrote with the greateſt Perſpicuity, Judgment and Spirit, (for which every* Engliſhman *is greatly obliged to the ingenious Author) did not come into my Hands, till the greateſt Part of this was printed off. Had I ſeen it before, it would have induced me, in ſome Meaſure, to have altered my Plan. But though the Author hath greatly ſuperſeded me, by exactly aſcertaining the Boundaries of the* Britiſh *and* French *Territories in* North-America, *and by giving an Account of the more early Encroachments of the* French *upon the* Britiſh *Rights and Poſſeſſions, and going into many other Things beyond my Deſign (which I was in Hopes ſome ſuch able Hand would do) I ſtill flatter my ſelf the following Obſervations may have ſome good Effect towards promoting the* Britiſh *Intereſt.*

The

PREFACE.

The Observations concerning the Increase of Mankind, Peopling of Countries, *&c. were wrote some Years ago, but the ingenious Author would never suffer them to be made publick till now, when he hath been prevailed upon to consent to it by some of his Friends, who thought the Publication of them would be of general Benefit and Advantage.*

OBSER-

OBSERVATIONS

On the late and preſent

CONDUCT of the FRENCH

IN

NORTH-AMERICA.

THE late and preſent Conduct of the *French* in *North-America*, is now very juſtly become the Object of Attention of the *Britiſh* Nation. They are ſenſible that their unjuſtifiable Encroachments muſt be attended with bad Conſequences to the *Britiſh* Colonies there; and that in the event *Great-Britain* itſelf muſt be greatly affected. But the ſenſe of theſe Things is, however, ſo general and indeterminate, that it may not be amiſs at this Juncture, plainly and particularly to ſhew the Importance of the *Britiſh* Colonies in *North-America* to the Mother Kingdom; and the neceſſary fatal Conſequences of the preſent Meaſures the *French* are purſuing, unleſs a ſpeedy and final Stop be put to them.

To render the whole more plain and intelligible, it ſeems proper, previouſly to mention his Majeſty's undoubted Right to thoſe Territories that the *French* have been and are now invading, and fortifying themſelves upon; and to give a ſuccinct Account of the Encroachments they have made ſince the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and the later one of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, with ſome other occaſional Remarks. *Sebaſtian Cabot*, who ſailed from *England*, with a Commiſſion from *Henry* VII. firſt diſcovered the northern Continent of *America*, in 1497; and took Poſſeſſion of it for that Monarch.

It is needleſs to take Notice of what particular Parts of this Continent the *French* have ſince at different Times poſſeſſed themſelves, which have been afterwards confirmed to them by Treaty; or to aſcertain the exact Boundaries of all his *Britannic* Majeſty's Territories in *North-America*.

It will be ſufficient for the preſent Purpoſe, to obſerve, that the Province of *Nova Scotia* or *Acadia*, was firſt granted by King *James* I. under certain determinate Bounds.

That the *French* were afterwards in Poſſeſſion of it; that during the Time of their Poſſeſſion, they underſtood the Limits to extend every Way as far at leaſt as thoſe deſcribed in King *James*'s Grant.

That at the Negotiation for the Treaty of *Utrecht* it was expreſsly inſiſted upon by the *French* King, that *Acadia* extended weſtward of *St. John*'s River. That

That by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, the ſaid Province was ceded to the Crown of *Great-Britain*, according to its ancient Limits, which was confirmed by the Treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*; tho' Commiſſaries were to be appointed by the reſpective Crowns to ſettle the preciſe Limits.

That the *Iroquois*, or *Indians* of the five (now ſix) Nations, as they are commonly called, had voluntarily put themſelves under the Protection of the Crown of *Great-Britain*, from the firſt Settlement of the *Engliſh* in that Country.

That it never was diſputed before the Treaty of *Utrecht*, but always agreed by all Authors, whether *Engliſh* or *French*, that *Lake Iroquois*, by the *French* called *Lake Champlain*, *Lake Cadaraqui* or *Ontario*, and *Lake Erie*, with the Country adjacent, was the proper Country of the *Iroquois*.

That Part of the *Iroquois* formerly inhabited on the *North* ſide of the *Lake Ontario*, and are in the *French* Maps called *Iroquois du Nord*.

That that Part of the River *St. Lawrence*, as it is now called, between *Lake Cadaraqui*, and where the River *Outawawa* falls into it near *Mont-Real*, was formerly called the River *Iroquois*.

That the *Iroquois* have conquered moſt of the other Tribes inhabiting between them and the River *Miſſiſippi*; and therefore thoſe Lands by right of Conqueſt belong to the *Iroquois*, and as ſuch are conſidered by them.

That by the Treaty of *Utrecht* the *Iroquois* and

and their Country are expreſsly acknowledged to belong to, and be under the Dominion of, the Crown of *Great-Britain*.

That in 1744, at a Conference between the Commiſſioners of the Colony of *Virginia*, and the Deputies of the *Six Nations* at *Lancaſter* in *Penſylvania*, the Deputies of the *Six Nations* expreſsly aſſerted their Right to the Soil of the Country claimed by the Colony of *Virginia*, from the Mountains backwards; and for a valuable Conſideration at that Time ſold it to that Colony.

That the Colonies of the *Maſſachuſetts*, *Connecticut*, and *Virginia* claim Extent as far *Weſt* as the *South Sea*, founded originally on a Grant of King *James* I. in 1606.

Notwithſtanding the Notoriety of theſe Facts, and theſe expreſs Stipulations, the *French* did, after the Treaty of *Utrecht*, make ſome Encroachments on the *North Eaſt* Part of the Province of *Nova-Scotia* for carrying on a Fiſhery there.

In the country of the *Iroquois* they erected ſeveral Fortreſſes, one between *Lake Erie* and *Lake Ontario*, on the Eaſt of the great Falls of *Niagara*, to command the *Indians* that ſhould paſs by the South Side of the Lakes; another at the Weſt End of *Lake Erie*; and a very ſtrong one at the South End of *Lake Iroquois* or *Lake Champlain* commonly called *Crown-Point*. This laſt is of the more Importance, as it gives the *French* the Command of that Lake;

Lake; ſerves for a Barrier to *Mont Real* on that Side; and as a Magazine for Stores and a Rendezvous for Troops whenever the *French* or their *Indians* make any Incurſions into the Colony of *New York*, or the Weſtern Frontiers of the *Maſachuſſetts-Bay* and *New-Hampſhire*. It's about One Hundred and twenty Miles from the City of *Albany*, all Water Carriage ſaving a ſmall Carrying Place; and eighty ſix Miles from the neareſt Part of *Connecticut* River.

Theſe Encroachments made in Time of Peace before the laſt War, they pretend to hold, 'till the Limits of the Territories belonging to the two Crowns reſpectively in *North America* are ſettled by Commiſſaries. This is common *French* Policy or rather Perfidy.

The *French* Court ſeem always to have made *North-America* an Object of great Attention; and long ago to have formed a Plan, which they have been ſteadily, though ſlowly, carrying into Execution.

Since the Treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle* they have been more haſty; well knowing of what Advantage it would be to their ambitious Views of univerſal Monarchy to accompliſh it. Their Encroachments have been more numerous, their Hoſtilities more violent.

In the Province of *Nova-Scotia*, they have erected a Fort near *Bay-Vert*; from whence they have a Communication by Water with *Louiſbourg*, and *Canada*, and other *French* Settlements.

ments. They have erected another ſtrong one upon the Iſthmus of the *Peninſula*, mounted with 26 Cannon, which commands the Baſin and Harbour of *Chiqnecto* or *Bobauſſin*, and within very near Cannon-Shot of an inferior one built by the *Engliſh* on the other Side of the Baſin. They have ſeized *St. John*'s River, and erected two Forts there; from one of which they had lately the Inſolence to fire upon one of the King's Ships. They have engroſſed the whole Furr-Trade of that River to themſelves; which, before the late Peace, was wholly carried on by the *Engliſh*. So that in Reality, conſidering the Diſpoſition of the *French* Inhabitants, and the *Indians* that are under their Influence and Direction, they are more effectually Maſters of that whole Province than the *Engliſh*. They have, in Conjunction with the *Indians*, who have been inſtigated by them, committed many Acts of Hoſtilities againſt his Majeſty's Troops, and other Subjects in that Province; killed many, and taken others Priſoners; beſides plundering Veſſels and then burning them.

Since the Treaty of *Utrecht*, they have ſettled a conſiderable Village on both Sides the River *Chaudiere* *. At ſome Leagues diſtance from the ſoutherly Bank of the River *St. Lawrence*, about twenty Leagues up this River (*Chaudiere*) there

* The River *Chaudiere* empties itſelf into the River *St. Lawrence*, on the South Side, a League and an half above the City of *Quebec*.

is

is a Land-Carriage of a few Miles to the River *Kennebeck*. At this Place, if they have not already built a Fort, there has been good Intelligence that they had deſigned one. From hence the whole Force of *Canada* might, in a few Days, be poured into the Eaſtern Parts of the Colony of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*; the great Nurſery of Trees for Maſts, Yards, and Bowſprits, for the Royal Navy.

Since the Treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, they have erected ſeveral more Fortreſſes in the Country of the *Iroquois:* One upon the North Side of the Lake *Ontario*, directly oppoſite to the *Engliſh* Fort at *Oſwego* on the South Side, (called by them Fort *Trunto*) at the Place where the *Indians*, that come by the North Side of the Lakes, uſed to paſs this Lake in order to trade at *Oſwego*. They have built a large ſtrong Stone trading Houſe between the Lakes *Erie* and *Ontario*, to the Weſtward of the great Falls of *Niagara*, to prevent the *Indians* paſſing the South Side of the Lakes to *Oſwego*.

In the Year 1753, they marched a large armed Force, conſiſting of Regulars, Militia and *Indians*, from *Mont-Real* into the Country of the *Iroquois*; although forbid by the *Indians* by three ſeveral Meſſages, and threatened to deſtroy all the *Indians* that ſhould oppoſe them: The ſame Year they built two Forts, one upon a River that empties itſelf into the Lake *Erie*, the other at fifteen Miles diſtance

on the River *Obèuf*, which falls into the River *Obio**.

Early the next Year, the *French* marched to a ſmall *Engliſh* Fort at the Forks of *Mohongahala*, lower down the River *Obio*; garriſoned by a ſmall Number of People from *Virginia*, who were obliged to ſurrender upon Terms on the firſt Summons.

* The River *Obio*, in the *Indian* Language, means the ſame as *Belle Riviere* in the *French*. It is a ſmooth eaſy River, not interrupted with Falls; for what is called the Falls near where it is joined by the River *Oubaſche*, is nothing more than a Ripling. It takes its Riſe in the Country of the *Iroquois*, and runs upon the Back of the *Engliſh* Settlements, and after a Courſe of more than 200 Leagues, according to the Accounts of the *Indian* Traders, it is joined by the River *Oubaſche*, and after a Courſe of 80 Leagues more, it falls into the River *Miſſiſippi*. In its Courſe it receives many Rivers from the North and the South: The *Savannahs* or *Interval Lands* adjoining to this, and ſome of the other Rivers, that run into it, are in many Places of ſuch large Extent, that it is agreed by all, they form a complete Horizon. The Country about it abounds with Deer, Mooſe, Elks, &c. the Climate temperate, and the Soil fruitful and eaſy of Cultivation.

The far greater Number of the *Indians* live upon thoſe Branches of this River that come into it from the Northward, and ſtill further to the Northward; the *Engliſh* Settlements are to the Southward: This River therefore, with the River *St. Lawrence*, and the intervening Lakes, form a perfect Communication between *Quebec* and *Miſſiſippi*, and a Line of Separation when filled with *French* Forts and Settlements between the far greater Number of the *Indians* and the *Engliſh* Settlements.

Some

Some Time after, the ſame Year, a Body of eleven Hundred Men, *French* and *Indians*, attacked Major *Waſhington*, Commander of the *Virginia* Forces, whoſe Corps conſiſted of but about three Hundred Men, and obliged him to ſurrender upon Articles of Capitulation.

They have built another Fort at the Forks, where the River *Oubaſche* falls into the River *Ohio*. How many more Fortreſſes they have erected lower down towards the River *Miſſiſippi*, and on that River, I do not pretend to know. They have likewiſe built two Veſſels, like our Brigantines, of about 60 or 70 Tons, for Tranſportation on the Lake *Ontario*. Theſe Lakes are large Inland Seas, navigable by Veſſels of a conſiderable Burthen.

By the Treaty of *Utrecht*, confirmed by the Treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, it is expreſly ſtipulated, that the *French* ſhall have Liberty of paſſing into the Country of the *Five Nations*, and other *Indians* in Friendſhip with *Great-Britain*, for the Sake of Commerce; and that the *Engliſh* ſhall have the ſame Liberty of paſſing into the Countries of the *Indians* in Friendſhip with the *French* on the ſame Purpoſe.

Since the laſt Treaty, the *French* have plundered ſeveral of his Majeſty's Subjects trading, not in the Countries of the *Indians* in Friendſhip with the *French*, but in the Countries of the *Iroquois*, and other *Indian* Nations in Friendſhip with *Great-Britain*, of Goods to a very great Value; killed ſome, made others Priſoners, and

tranſported ſeveral to *Old-France*. They have lately avowed in the moſt publick Manner, their determined Reſolution to make Priſoners all his Majeſty's Subjects, that they ſhall find trading in thoſe Countries, and to confiſcate their Effects.

This Conduct of the *French* has deterred all the Traders of his Majeſty's Colonies, from paſſing into the *Indian* Countries for the Sake of Commerce; altho' before theſe Hoſtilities of the *French*, three hundred Traders went yearly from the ſingle Colony of *Penſylvania*.

Beſides theſe open Hoſtilities, and barefaced Encroachments, the *French* are continually making Uſe of every Art Policy can ſuggeſt, with the greateſt Induſtry human Nature is capable of, to ſeduce the *Indians* in Alliance with the *Engliſh*, and draw them over to their Intereſt. For this Purpoſe, the moſt artful and zealous of their Miſſionaries are ſent among them: The lower People are encouraged to live amongſt and intermarry with the Natives. The Prieſts after they are admitted amongſt them, ſoon gain a great Aſcendency over them. They make Uſe of the Religion they teach them, to inſpire them with the greateſt Hatred to the *Engliſh*, and Attachment to the *French*. In this they have had but too much Succeſs; aſſiſted as they have been, by the bad Conduct of ſome of the *Engliſh* Governments, to the *Indians* of the moſt Conſequence.

Many

Many Years ago, a Number of the *Iroquois*, the moſt antient and faithful Allies of the *Engliſh*, and the moſt warlike of all the *Indian* Nations, went off and ſettled above *Mont-Real*. They have lately perſuaded one Half of the *Onondago* Tribe, with many other *Indians* to remove, and have built them a Church and Fort. Many of the *Seneka's*, the moſt numerous tribe of the *Six Nations*, appear to be much inclined to the *French*; and there is great reaſon to fear that the whole Body of the *Six Nations* will ſoon be loſt to the Crown of *Great-Britain*, and gained by the *French*; unleſs ſome proper Meaſures be taken to prevent them, and to regain thoſe that are loſt.

The *Indians* in the *French* Intereſt are, upon all proper Opportunities, inſtigated by their Prieſts, who have generally the chief Management of their public Councils, to Acts of Hoſtility againſt the *Engliſh*, even in Time of profound Peace between the two Crowns. Of this there are many undeniable Inſtances: The War between the *Indians* and the Colonies of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, and *New-Hampſhire*, in 1723, by which thoſe Colonies ſuffered ſo much Damage, was begun by the Inſtigation of the *French*; their Supplies were from them, and there are now original Letters of ſeveral Jeſuits to be produced, whereby it evidently appears, that they were continually animating the *Indians*, when almoſt tired with the War, to a further Proſecution of it. The *French* not only excited the *Indians*,

and ſupplied them, but joined their own Forces with them in all the late Hoſtilities that have been committed within his Majeſty's Province of *Nova-Scotia*.

From an intercepted Letter this Year from the Jeſuit at *Penobſcot*, and from other Information, it is certain that they have been uſing their utmoſt Endeavours to excite the *Indians* to new Acts of Hoſtility againſt his Majeſty's Colony of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, and ſome have been committed *.

The *French* not only excite the *Indians* to Acts of Hoſtility, but reward them for it, by buying the *Engliſh* Priſoners of them; for the Ranſom of each of which they afterwards demand the Price that is uſually given for a Slave in theſe Colonies. They do this under the ſpecious Pretence of reſcuing the poor Priſoners from the Cruelties and Barbarities of the Savages; but in Reality to encourage them to continue their Depredations, as they can by this means get more by hunting the *Engliſh* than by hunting Wild-Beaſts; while in reality the *French* at the ſame time keep up a large Army of *Indians* entirely at the Expence of the *Engliſh*, without any to themſelves.

* Since the writing this, the *Indians*, at the Inſtigation of the *French*, have committed numerous Hoſtilities upon the *Engliſh*, in the Governments of *Virginia*, *Maryland*, *New-York*, *New-Hampſhire*, *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*; and the two laſt Governments have declared War againſt ſeveral Tribes of the *Abinaqui Indians*.

It is very uncertain, and difficult to gueſs, what may be the Number of *Indians* ſcattered upon the Back of the *Engliſh* and *French* Settlements, thro' this vaſt Continent. But if the Account be true, or near true, that was given in an open Council of the *Six Nations* at *Turpehawkie*, on their Return from the Treaty at *Philadelphia* in 1742, there muſt be a *great many Thouſand* of them.

And although the *Indians* live ſcattered, as a Hunter's Life requires, they may be collected together from almoſt any Diſtance, as they can find their Subſiſtence from their Gun in their Travelling.

But let the Number of the *Indians* be what it will, they are not formidable meerly on Account of their Numbers; there are many other Circumſtances that give them a great Advantage over the *Engliſh*.

The *Engliſh* Inhabitants, though numerous, are extended over a large Tract of Land, 500 Leagues in Length, on the Sea-Shore; and although ſome of their trading Towns are thick ſettled, their Settlements in the Country Towns muſt be at a Diſtance from each other: Beſides, that in a new Country where Lands are cheap, People are fond of acquiring large Tracts to themſelves; and therefore in the out Settlements, they muſt be more remote: And as the People that move out are generally poor, they ſit down either where they can eaſieſt procure Land, or ſooneſt raiſe a Subſiſtence; add to

this, that the *Engliſh* have fixed ſettled Habitations, the eaſieſt and ſhorteſt Paſſages to which the *Indians*, by conſtantly hunting the Woods, are perfectly well acquainted with; whereas the *Engliſh* know little or nothing of the *Indian* Country, nor of the Paſſages thro' the Woods that lead to it. The *Indian* Way of making War is by ſudden Attacks upon expoſed Places; and as ſoon as they have done Miſchief they retire, and either go Home by the ſame or ſome different Rout, as they think ſafeſt; or go to ſome other Place at a Diſtance to renew their Stroke. If a ſufficient Party ſhould happily be ready to purſue them, it is a great Chance, whether in a Country conſiſting of Woods and Swamps, which the *Engliſh* are not acquainted with, the Enemy do not lay in Ambuſh for them in ſome convenient Place, and from thence deſtroy them. If this ſhould not be the Caſe, but the *Engliſh* ſhould purſue them, as ſoon as they have gained the Rivers, by Means of their Canoes, to the Uſe of which they are brought up from their Infancy, they preſently get out of their Reach: Further, if a Body of Men were to march into their Country to the Places where they are ſettled, they can, upon the leaſt Notice, without great Diſadvantage, quit their preſent Habitations, and betake themſelves to new ones.

But to return from theſe occaſional Remarks, and to point out the Conſequences of the preſent Meaſures of the *French*, if they are ſuffered to purſue them: The

The firſt and moſt immediate will be the engroſſing the whole Furr and Pelt Trade. The Furrs and Pelts imported into *England*, have been computed to amount to about 90,000 *l.* Sterling *per Annum*, beſides what are uſed in the Plantations, which is no inconſiderable Quantity, but I believe greatly exceed that Sum. What Part is imported from *North-America*, and what from the Northern Parts of *Europe*, I cannot tell. The whole *Indian* Trade of *North-America* is carried on entirely by Barter; and that chiefly, and indeed almoſt wholly for Strouds, Duffils, Blankets, and other Manufactures of *Great-Britain*.

The preſent Trade therefore is of great Conſequence, and if it was properly proſecuted, the Advantages ariſing to *Great-Britain*, would be in Proportion to its Increaſe; not only as it would occaſion a greater Conſumption of *Britiſh* Manufactures, but likewiſe as it would bring in a greater Quantity of thoſe valuable Commodities, which *Great-Britain* muſt otherwiſe purchaſe from other Powers at a dearer Rate, and pay for in Money too. The *Indians* may be ſupplied cheaper from the *Engliſh* than from the *French*; this is very evident, inaſmuch as the *French* are frequently ſupplied from *Albany*, by the Means of their *Indians* (who are really Factors for the *French*) with great Part of their Goods at an advanced Price, and yet have their own Profit upon them when they ſell them to the *Indians*.——The *Engliſh* Colonies are better ſitu-

ſituated, were it not for the *French* Encroachments, to carry the Trade into the *Indian* Country than thoſe of the *French*; and are therefore capable of encreaſing and extending this Trade to a greater Advantage than they. But notwithſtanding the Advantages of the *Engliſh*, and the Diſadvantages of the *French*, the latter have always puſhed it on with greater Vigour, and have always had by much the largeſt Share of it: Neither is this much to be wondered at, ſince the *French* of *Canada* have ſcarce any other Trade but this: And this is ſo eſſential to that Settlement, that if they were once to be cut off from it, that muſt ſoon languiſh and decay: Beſides that the Tax paid by the Company on this Trade is one of the principal Funds from whence the Supplies are raiſed for defraying the Charges of that Government.

The Pelts and Furrs imported into *France*, amounted ſome Years ago to no leſs than 135,000 *l.* Sterling *per Annum*; and ſince that Time the *French* Trade in thoſe Commodities has been continually encreaſing, whilſt that of the *Engliſh* has been diminiſhing; and in a little Time will, very probably, nay, muſt neceſſarily be entirely loſt to the *Engliſh* and gained by the *French*, if the latter are ſuffered to continue poſſeſſed of their preſent Encroachments, and to ſtrengthen themſelves in them.

Whoever will compare the Account already given of theſe Encroachments, with the Map of

of the Country, muſt ſee at the firſt View that they have taken, and are taking Poſſeſſion of, and fortifying all the moſt important Places upon the Lakes and Rivers, upon the Back of all the Northern Colonies; by which the *Indians* muſt paſs from their Country to trade with the *Engliſh*, or the *Engliſh* into the *Indian* Country on the ſame Purpoſe.

When they ſhall have ſufficiently ſtrengthened themſelves in theſe, they will effectually cut off all Communication between the *Indians* and the *Engliſh* Settlements; and oblige the Natives to trade ſolely with them, whether they will or no. Beſides, the Natives will find it more for their Advantage in that Caſe to Trade with the *French* than with the *Engliſh*: For as the *French* with their Forts, will carry their Trade into the different Parts of the *Indian* Country, can any one imagine the *Indians* will carry their Goods many hundred Miles, attended with great Fatigue and Difficulty, to exchange them for thoſe very Commodities that they can be ſupplied with for the ſame Goods, in a Manner at their own Doors? No certainly they will not.

Beſides the engroſſing this Trade to themſelves, the *French* will, in a little Time, draw all the *Indians* entirely off from the *Engliſh*, and firmly attach them to their Intereſt. The cutting off the Communication between the *Engliſh* and the *Indians* by the *French* Forts and Settlements, will oblige the *Indians* to trade with

with the *French* whether they will or no. Their carrying the Trade into the *Indian* Country, and ſupplying them with the Commodities they want at their own Doors, will make it their Intereſt to trade with them. This Exchange of Commodities, if properly regulated, will attach the *Indians* to the Intereſt of thoſe that ſupply them with what they cannot ſubſiſt without. But above all, the Vigour and Reſolution of the *French* in carrying on Settlements, building Forts, and ſtrengthening themſelves in them at ſuch a Diſtance from their preſent Country, few as their Inhabitants are, will give them a high Opinion of the *French* Courage, and create a Dependance upon them. On the other Hand, the tame Behaviour of the *Engliſh* in looking quietly on, or in making but a feeble Reſiſtance againſt theſe violent Encroachments, while their Intereſt is ſo deeply concerned, their Colonies are ſo many, and their Inhabitants ſo numerous, will give them a mean, contemptible Opinion of them: They will look upon the *Engliſh* as daſtardly Cowards; upon the *French* as brave Men; upon the one as fit to be relied upon for Protection; on the other as unworthy of the leaſt Confidence, and rather wanting Aſſiſtance and Protection from them, than capable of affording them any.

A Sachem of one of the Tribes of the *Six Nations*, publickly reproached the *Engliſh* with this at the late Conference between Commiſſioners from the *Britiſh* Governments, and the

the *Six Nations*, at *Albany*. Addreſſing himſelf to the Commiſſioners: "You talk, ſaid he, of your Strength, where do we ſee it? The *French* build Forts, and keep them when they have done; the *Engliſh* do not hinder them: The *French* behave like Men, the *Engliſh* like Women."

The *Six Nations* are the braveſt Warriors of all the *Indians*, they have always been in Alliance with the *Engliſh*, and had formerly the greateſt Averſion to the *French*. They once not only threatned, but had very near compleated the Deſtruction of *Canada*: But from the Neglect of the *Engliſh* to cultivate this Temper, and indeed from a direct contrary Conduct in ſome of the Governments, and from the Induſtry and Aſſiduity of the *French* to gain them to their Intereſt, many went off and ſettled amongſt the *French*, a long Time ago, a great number are lately gone off, thoſe that remain are very wavering in their Affections to the *Engliſh*, and there is not the leaſt Doubt to be made but that they will entirely abandon us, and that in a very little Time, if they have not already agreed to do it; unleſs we behave with more Diſcretion and Juſtice towards them, and more Vigour and Reſolution againſt the *French*.

If this ſhould be the Caſe, if theſe *Indians* ſhould be gained to the *French*, and the numerous Tribes in Alliance with them, all the reſt of the *Indians* upon the whole Continent would

would infallibly be brought into the ſame Intereſt. What Uſe the *French* would make of theſe new Allies, we know too well from paſt Experience. They would moſt certainly employ them even in Time of profound Peace between the two Crowns, againſt any or all the *Britiſh* Settlements as would beſt ſuit their ambitious Views and Deſigns.

It has been already remarked, that the Tribes of *Indians* living upon the Lakes and the Rivers that run upon the Back of the *Engliſh* Settlements in *North-America*, are very numerous, and can furniſh a great Number of fighting Men, all perfectly well acquainted with the Uſe of Arms as ſoon as capable of carrying them, as they get the whole of their Subſiſtence from hunting; and that this Army, large as it may be, can be maintained by the *French* without any Expence.

From their Numbers, their Situation, and the Rivers that run into the *Engliſh* Settlements, it is eaſy to conceive that they can at any Time make an Attack upon, and conſtantly annoy as many of the expoſed *Engliſh* Settlements as they pleaſe, and thoſe at any Diſtance from each other.

The Effects of ſuch Incurſions have been too ſeverely felt by many of the *Britiſh* Colonies, eſpecially in the Eaſtern Parts of *New-England*, not to be very well known. The entire breaking up Places that had been for a conſiderable Time ſettled at a great Expence, both of Labour

bour and Money; burning the Houſes, deſtroying the Stock, killing and making Priſoners great Numbers of the Inhabitants, with all the cruel Uſage they meet with in their Captivity is only a Part of the Scene. All other Places that are expoſed are kept in continual Terror; the Lands lay waſte and uncultivated from the Danger that attends thoſe that ſhall preſume to work upon them: Beſides the immenſe Charge the Governments muſt be at in a very ineffectual Manner to defend their extended Frontiers; and all this from the Influence the *French* have had over, but comparatively, a few of the *Indians*. To the ſame or greater Evils ſtill will every one of the Colonies be expoſed, whenever the ſame Influence ſhall be extended to the whole Body of them.

South-Carolina may be eaſily annoyed in this Manner by the *Indians* that live near the *French* Settlements upon the River *Miſſiſippi*, and the Branches of the other Rivers that run into it. *South-Carolina*, indeed, hath this Advantage at preſent, that theſe *Indians* have been for a long Time, and are ſtill in ſtrict Alliance with them; and whilſt they continue cloſely attached to their Intereſt, they will be a Barrier to them againſt the *French* and their *Indians*: But this is a very precarious Dependance, conſidering how eaſy it will be for the *French*, after they have gained the reſt of the numerous Tribes, to ſecure them alſo to their Intereſt, or elſe to employ their *Indians* to cut them off.

The

The late and preſent Enterprizes of the *French*, with the Aſſiſtance of the *Indians* upon the Borders of *Penſylvania*, *Maryland*, *Virginia*, and *North-Carolina*, are too ſtrong Proofs how much they are expoſed.

New-York is not more ſecure, but on the contrary, if the *French* ſhould gain the *Six Nations* to their Intereſt (of which there is the greateſt Danger) as theſe are the moſt warlike of all the *Indians*, as they are perfectly well acquainted with that Country, and might perhaps have a particular Reſentment againſt that Colony; and at the ſame Time can be eaſily ſupplied by Water from the *French* Magazine at *Crown-Point*, with Ammunition and Proviſions; this Colony would perhaps be more expoſed than almoſt any other to the moſt cruel Ravages and Depredations.

The Colonies of *New-Jerſey*, *Connecticut* and *Rhode-Iſland*, are at preſent ſecured, by having ſome of the other Colonies as a Barrier to them.

The Weſtern Parts of the Colonies of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay* and *New-Hampſhire*, lay open to the Incurſions of the *Indians*, that may be ſupplied from *Crown-Point*, it being not quite ninety Miles from that Fort to *Connecticut-River*. But the Eaſtern Parts of theſe Provinces, eſpecially the Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, are ſtill more expoſed, and have been often and for a long Time together, through the Inſtiga-

tion of our good Allies the *French*, the Theatre of War.

The *St. John*'s and other *Nova-Scotia Indians*, whom the *French* have gained to an entire Dependance upon them, may be employed either againſt the Eaſtern Parts of *New-England*, or the Province of *Nova-Scotia*.

The Damage the Province of *Nova-Scotia* has already ſuffered from them, at the Inſtigation and with the Aſſiſtance of the *French*, has been ſuch, as has hitherto prevented their making Settlements back into the Country, whereon they might raiſe their own Subſiſtence, and threatens, if not remedied, to prevent any future Settlement of that Country by the *Engliſh*.

Upon the whole, it cannot be doubted that if the *French* ſhould engroſs the Furr Trade to themſelves, and attach the *Indians* firmly to their Intereſt, they would never want Inclination or Power to employ them, even *in Time of profound Peace between the two Crowns*, to haraſs any Number of the *Engliſh* Colonies as ſhould beſt ſuit their Purpoſes; which, beſides all the other Evils already mentioned, would be attended with this, that it would effectually hinder the Increaſe and Settlement of his Majeſty's Territories, whilſt it would give the *French* an Opportunity to increaſe and ſettle their own, and not only their own, but ſuch Part of his Majeſty's as they have unjuſtly taken Poſſeſſion of.

But the Calamities of the *Engliſh* Colonies would be greatly encreaſed under theſe Circum-

ſtances in Caſe of a War between the two Crowns.

As the Fort at *Crown-Poin'* where the *French* may collect a ſufficient Number of Forces for their Purpoſe, is within little more than a hundred Miles of the City of *Albany*, and much nearer to many of their other Settlements, as there is an eaſy Paſſage by Water from this Fort, it would be no difficult Matter for the *French*, with the Aſſiſtance of the *Indians*, eſpecially of the *Six Nations*, who border upon, and are intimately acquainted with, every Part of that Colony, not only to burn and deſtroy the out Settlements, but even the City of *Albany* itſelf, before they could receive Aſſiſtance from the other Parts of the Government: At the ſame Time their Neighbours may be prevented from giving them any, by having Employment enough at home, to defend their own Frontiers againſt other Parties of *Indians*.

The ſame Remark may be made with Regard to the Weſtern Frontier of the Colony of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*: But it is in the Eaſtern Part that this Colony and the Province of *New-Hampſhire* is moſt expoſed in Time of War to the Ravages of the *French* and their *Indians*.

Quebec, the Capital of all the *French* Governments, is ſo near this Part of the *Maſſachuſetts*, that whilſt other Parts of the Country, and their Neighbours too, are kept in a con-

tinual

tinual Alarm by Parties of *Indians*, the whole Force of *Canada*, with as many *Indians* as they ſee Cauſe to join with them, may very ſuddenly and ſecretly make their Attack here, burn and deſtroy many Towns, break up others, kill many of the Inhabitants, and make more Priſoners, deſtroy their Stock, and return back with great Security, before a ſufficient Force could be ſent againſt them. They might at the ſame time deſtroy the King's Woods, from whence Maſts, *&c.* are ſupplied for the Royal Navy, unleſs they ſhould hope one Day to be Maſters of them themſelves, and on that Account reſerve them for their own Uſe. But in caſe of a War between the two Crowns, the Province of *Nova-Scotia* will not only feel all the forementioned calamitous Effects; but under its preſent Circumſtances, would be in Danger of being totally loſt to the Crown of *Great-Britain*, and gained by the *French*. As *Louiſbourg*, which is in the Neighbourhood of this, is on all Accounts a proper Place of Rendezvous for regular Troops and a Navy to be ſent from *France*, as the *French* have already a Fort upon *Bay Vert*, and another upon the Baſin of *Chignecto*, as they have ſecured the River *St. John's*, and attached the *Indians* of that River, and the other *Indians* to their Intereſt, as the *French* Inhabitants are well known to be better inclined to the *French* than the *Engliſh* Government, and muſt eternally be ſo, as long as they are ſuffered to have *French Ro-*

man Catholic Prieſts, Subjects of the *French* King, and under the Direction of the Biſhop of *Quebec*, among them; and as the *Engliſh* have not one Fort except *Annapous-Royal*, that can hold out one Day againſt a proper Number of regular Forces provided with ſufficient Cannon, if the *French* ſhould, before the *Engliſh* are aware of it, ſend a large Body of Troops, with neceſſary Artillery, and a Number of Men of War to protect them, the *French* Inhabitants, who amount to many Thouſands, would upon their firſt Appearance univerſally revolt, and the Conqueſt of that whole Province would not take up one Fortnight. When the *French* have once made a Conqueſt of this Province, and ſtrengthened themſelves in it, they will have laid a good Foundation for diſpoſſeſſing the *Engliſh*, in ſome future Time, of all their other Colonies in *North-America*, and ſecuring them to themſelves, with all the Advantages of them.

That the *French* have had this in View from the Beginning of their Settlements in *North-America*, ſeems clear from their ſurrounding the *Engliſh* Colonies, and building Forts upon the Lakes, and moſt convenient Rivers on the back of the *Engliſh* Settlements from *St. Lawrence-River* to *Miſſiſippi*, and claiming an excluſive Navigation in thoſe Lakes and Rivers, and the Property of all that Part of the Continent.

What a Value *France* ſets upon the Colony of *Nova-Scotia*, and how eſſential a Territory ſhe

eſteems it for the Support of her other Settlements, and for compaſſing the Deſign ſhe hath upon the whole Continent of *North-America*, plainly appears from the extreme Reluctance with which ſhe made the Ceſſion of it to *Great-Britain* at the Treaty of *Utrecht*; and it is clear from that Negotiation, that nothing but the feeble State in which ſhe then felt herſelf, nothing but the laſt Neceſſity could have reduced her to make it. What an attentive Eye ſhe hath kept upon it ever ſince it hath been in the Poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh*, appears from the continual Practices of the Governor of *Canada*, the Biſhop of *Quebec*, and the *French* Miſſionaries from thence in Time of Peace, to ſeduce the *French* Inhabitants from their Allegiance to the Crown of *Great-Britain*. The ſame is evident from the repeated Attempts of the *French* during the late War; ſome of them very expenſive and hazardous to a very conſiderable Part of her Navy, for the Reduction of it; as alſo ſince the Concluſion of the Peace, from her Encroachments upon the Iſthmus and *St. John's-River*, in manifeſt Violation of her moſt ſolemn Stipulations at *Aix-la-Chapelle*; and with an apparent View of holding herſelf in Readineſs to take the firſt favourable Opportunity upon a Rupture between the two Crowns of ſurprizing the Colony.

One great and indeed main Security of the *Engliſh* Colonies in *North-America* againſt the fatal Effects of the *French* Encroachment, conſiſts in this, that the *French* Settlements at pre-

ſent are not capable of ſubſiſting a Body of Troops ſtrong enough to over-run the *Engliſh* Settlements; but ſhould the *French* make themſelves Maſters of *Nova-Scotia*, which is a Country fruitful of all Kind of Grain and Proviſions; they would be in a Condition to introduce and ſubſiſt a Body of Troops ſtrong enough with the *French Acadians*, and Inhabitants of *Cape-Breton* and *Canada*, together with the *Indians*, to reduce all the *Engliſh* Colonies.

Another great Security to the *Engliſh* Colonies, is, that the *French* have no convenient Harbours, but only in the Iſland of *Cape-Breton*; but ſhould they make themſelves Maſters of *Nova-Scotia*, they might from their Poſſeſſion of ſo large a Sea-Coaſt extending from *Cape-Sable* to *Cape-Canceau*, ninety Leagues upon the *Atlantic* Ocean, abounding with moſt commodious Harbours for Ships of the largeſt Burthen, be in a Condition to diſpute the Maſtery of thoſe Seas. Thoſe who know the Situation and State of the Colonies upon the Continent of *North-America*, will not doubt but that the immediate Effect of the *French* gaining *Nova-Scotia*, would be the Loſs of the *New-England* Cod-Fiſhery, and the intercepting and deſtroying the greateſt Part of the Trade of thoſe Colonies, the Loſs of the King's Woods in the Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay* and *New-Hampſhire*, which contain all the Nurſeries of white Pine Trees; from whence the *Britiſh* Navy is at preſent ſupplied with Maſts, Yards and Bowſprits, and occaſion the

the breaking up all the *Engliſh* Settlements within the *Province of Maine*, which is the Eaſtern Part of the Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, as alſo of *Albany*, and the Settlements about it, which makes the Weſtern Part of *New-York:* And that thus by Degrees with a proper Force and the continual Incurſions of the *Indians*, all the *Engliſh* Colonies might probably be over-run in a few Years, unleſs they were ſtrongly ſupported with regular Troops from Home.

This may appear very extraordinary at firſt View, conſidering the ſuperior Number of Inhabitants within the *Engliſh*, to thoſe of the *French* Colonies, eſpecially as the *Engliſh* are Maſters of ſuch a large Sea-Coaſt: But if the Advantages which the Form of Government in the *French* Colonies gives them over that of the *Engliſh* Colonies in Time of War is conſidered, this will not ſeem an improbable Suppoſition. All the *French* Settlements in *North-America*, how many ſmall Governments ſoever they may be divided into, are under the abſolute Command of the Governor of *Canada*.

The *Engliſh* Colonies, excluſive of *Georgia* and *Nova-Scotia*, are divided into eleven diſtinct Governments, within each of which nothing of any Conſequence can be tranſacted but by their reſpective Aſſemblies. They are independent of each other, ſome of them very remote from the other, thoſe which are near, are generally diſunited in their Councils upon the Manner of acting againſt the common Enemy, diſagreeing a-

bout the Quota of Men and Money which they ſhould reſpectively contribute; and conſidering themſelves as more or leſs concerned, according to the Diſtance of their Colonies from immediate Danger, ſo that it is very difficult for them to agree upon any one Plan, and as difficult to execute it, if one could be agreed on. Of this there is a moſt melancholy Proof at this very Time, ſince notwithſtanding the preſent common Danger, no two Governments can agree upon any Meaſures, nor has any one Government ſeparately, except the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, acted with any Degree of Vigour; much leſs with that Vigour that the preſent Circumſtances demand *.

It is eaſy therefore to conceive, that a large Body of Men, Part of them regular Troops, with the Aſſiſtance of the *Indians*, ſcattered thro' the Continent, upon the Back of all the *Engliſh* Colonies, (as the *French* Settlements likewiſe are) when under the abſolute Command of one Governor-General, who upon all Emergencies can direct their Force as he pleaſes, may reduce a Number of diſunited independent Colonies, unſupported with regular Troops, tho' much ſuperior to them in Point of the Number of Inhabitants.

The Effects of this Difference of Government within the *French* and *Engliſh* Colonies were

* At that Time the Expedition to *Crown-Point* was not on Foot.

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moſt ſenſibly felt in the late War. And if we may judge by the late and preſent Proceedings of the *French* upon this Continent, they deſign we ſhall feel them more ſenſibly ſtill, and that perhaps ſooner than we imagine.

It is therefore highly neceſſary that the moſt vigorous Meaſures ſhould be ſpeedily and unitedly projected and purſued, to oppoſe any farther Encroachments of the *French*, and to oblige them to relinquiſh thoſe they have already made. The Safety and Security of all the *Engliſh* Colonies in *North-America*, their very Being as *Engliſh* Colonies, make ſuch Meaſures abſolutely neceſſary, and that without any Loſs of Time. And how far the Intereſt of *Great-Britain* itſelf may make ſuch Meaſures neceſſary, will appear from conſidering the Importance of theſe Colonies to the Mother-Kingdom.

That the preſent Grandeur of *Great-Britain* is owing to its large and extended Commerce, is agreed on all Hands.

That it is by this large Commerce that ſhe is enabled to keep up ſo large a Naval Force, and that the Superiority of her Naval Force maintains her preſent Power and Independency, is equally certain.

What Addition is made to her Commerce, and conſequently her Wealth, Strength and Superiority of Naval Power, by her being poſſeſſed of ſo many large Colonies, and particularly how far her Colonies in *North-America* conduce to the Support and Increaſe of theſe, will appear from the following Remarks. The

The Inhabitants of the Colonies in *North-America* make a large Addition to the Subjects of *Great-Britain*. The Extent of these Colonies, exclusive of the Island of *Newfoundland*, and measuring it upon the Sea-Coast from *Nova-Scotia* to *Georgia*, inclusive of both, is about five Hundred Leagues, and the Depth of them as far back as the *South-Sea*.

The Settlements, which are chiefly on the Sea-Coast, may be computed to contain above One Million Inhabitants, exclusive of Indian Savages, and Negro Slaves.

These Inhabitants within the Compass of one Hundred and Forty Years, from which Time the utmost Æra of the eldest of these Colonies is to be dated, have from small Draughts made out of the Mother-Country and her Dependencies, chiefly in the Beginning of their Settlements, grown to their present Number by the natural Increase of the People, saving what Addition they have received by such as have transplanted themselves from the Northern Parts of *Germany*.

It has been found by Assessments made from Time to Time of the rateable Polls in the Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, where there are now near two hundred Thousand Inhabitants, that taking their Increase at a Medium, from the first Settlement of the Colony to the Year 1743, they have doubled their Number once in twenty Years.

If this ſhould not be thought an equitable Rule of eſtimating the future Growth of the Inhabitants within this Province, when their Number is ſo large, (though it ſeems it ſhould hold good as long as there is Room enough for them to ſpread) yet it ſeems a moderate Computation to reckon, that their preſent Number may be doubled at the End of thirty Years, and if that is a juſt Rule for rating the Increaſe of the Inhabitants within the other Colonies, as it ſeems to be, then the Number of Inhabitants within all the *Britiſh* Colonies in *North-America*, may be expected from their natural Increaſe, and without making any Allowance for the tranſplanting of Proteſtant Families from the *Palatinate*, *Swiſs* Cantons, and other Northern Parts of *Germany*, to amount at the End of that Period to near three Millions.

More diſtant Calculations may ſeem too remote and uncertain; it may ſuffice to remark, that from the general Healthfulneſs of the Climate thro' the whole Range of theſe Colonies, and the immenſe Tracts of Lands fit for all Kind of Agriculture, that this Territory is capable of ſupporting as many Inhabitants at leaſt as any Kingdom in *Europe*.

The Advantage accruing to the Mother-Country from the great Number of Inhabitants in her Northern Colonies, will appear from the Conſideration of the Conſumption they will occaſion of *Britiſh* Manufactures, and alſo of all other *European* Commodities in general, which laſt

laſt muſt be landed and reſhipped in *Great-Britain* (which is by the Acts of Trade made the Staple of them for all the *Engliſh* Colonies) before they can be imported into *America*.

I ſhall not enter into a Detail of the *European* Commodities which are conſumed within the Colonies, or a Computation of what Number of Hands their preſent Inhabitants may employ in *England*, for furniſhing them with the *Britiſh* ones: Extracts from the Cuſtom-houſe Books of the Goods exported for the Colonies, have ſhewn them to be very large at preſent; what is exported for *New-England* only amounting to *Four Hundred Thouſand Pounds Sterling per Ann.* and the future Vent of them continually increaſing in Proportion to the Growth of its Inhabitants, muſt of itſelf in Time become a more conſiderable Trade, and of a more beneficial Nature in every Reſpect to *Great-Britain*, than all its Branches of Commerce with foreign States put together. It is computed that near Half the preſent Shipping of *Great-Britain* is improved in the Commerce carried on with her Plantations, which Trade alone will in Time employ a much greater Quantity of Shipping, than all the preſent Shipping of *Great-Britain*. Beſides, this Trade will enable her with greater Advantage to extend her Commerce with other Countries.

Another Remark relates to the Fiſheries carried on in the adjacent Seas: Very particular Eſtimates have been made of the *New-England* Cod-

Cod-Fiſhery, whereby the Returns of it appear to be (excluſive of the *Newfoundland* Fiſhery, for all of which there is a ſufficient Market) above *One Hundred Thouſand Pounds Sterling per Annum.* All this Fiſh, except what is conſumed in *America*, which is but an inconſiderable Part of it, is exported to *Portugal*, *Spain*, and *Italy*, and there ſold for Gold, or Bills of Exchange payable in *Great-Britain*, from whence Returns are made to the Colonies in *Engliſh* Goods; ſo that the Produce of the Fiſhery, as well as the Profit on furniſhing the Outſet of it, center in the Mother-Country.

Beſides this, a Whale-Fiſhery is carried on within the Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, from whence conſiderable Quantities of Oil are yearly exported to *England*, perhaps to the Amount of *Twenty Thouſand Pounds* Sterling, or more annually, the prime Coſt in *New-England*.

The Profits of theſe Fiſheries are the more beneficial, as they are gained out of the Sea, (a Fund not to be exhauſted) and find Employment for a great Number of Hands, many of which might be uſeleſs, or but of ſmall Account on Shore; as is found to be the Caſe of moſt Countries with Reſpect to the Refuſe Part of their Inhabitants: And Fiſheries are more particularly advantageous to a Maritime Power, as they breed up the beſt of Sailors. The Cod-Fiſhery of *New-England* has therefore been ever juſtly eſteemed a good Nurſery of Seamen for the Royal Navy, and it has the Advantage even of

of the *London* Colliery in this Reſpect, that whereas ten or twelve Hands are ſufficient to navigate a Collier of a large Burthen, as great a Number of Hands is neceſſary to be employed on Board a Fiſhing-Veſſel of fifty Tons, for navigating it, and catching and curing the Fiſh; all of whom may be reckoned good Seamen, or at leaſt very fit for immediate Service on Board the King's Ships.

The next Remark relates to the Naval Stores: Every Species of theſe is of the Growth and Produce of the Northern Colonies. The Royal Navy is almoſt wholly ſupplied from the Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay* and *New-Hampſhire*, with Maſts, Yards and Bowſprits; as the Shipping of *England* in general is with Pitch and Tar from *Carolina*.

Upon this Article it may be obſerved, that it is an invaluable Advantage to a Maritime Power to have its Naval Stores of the Produce of its own Dominions, independent of a Foreign State, and not liable to be cut off from them by the Accident of War, or Prohibition of the Prince, in whoſe Dominion they muſt be purchaſed: To have them likewiſe imported in its own Shipping, at reaſonable Rates, and in Exchange for its own Manufactures.

The Difference between being dependent upon a foreign Power for any of theſe Stores, and having them of the Growth of the *Britiſh* Territories, is remarkable in the Article of Tar. When *Great-Britain* was obliged to take that Species

Species from the Northern Powers, the Price of it roſe to *Three Pounds* Sterling per Barrel; and *Sweden* in the Year 1710 refuſed to let it be exported in *Engliſh* Veſſels*. This Impoſition occaſioned a Bounty to be given by Parliament for the Encouragment of raiſing Tar in the *Engliſh* Colonies in *North-America*, the Effect of which has been to lower the Price of it to a tenth Part of what was before given; and to be paid for to Subjects of *Great-Britain* in *Britiſh* Manufactures, inſtead of being paid for to Foreigners in Silver and Gold.

Great-Britain may likewiſe in Time be ſupplied from her Northern Colonies with Bar-Iron, Hemp and Pot-Aſh. Pot-Aſh has been made in *New-England*, and that of the beſt Quality, and imported from thence to *England*: And was the Method of making it publickly known, *Great-Britain* might be ſupplied from her Colonies in *North-America* with her whole Conſumption of that Article.

The next Remark relates to the rich Commodities of Furrs, Tobacco §, and Rice, which are the Produce of theſe Colonies. There is likewiſe a fair Proſpect of *Carolina*'s raiſing ſufficient Plantations of Mulberry-Trees for the Production of Raw-Silk; they have already got to a conſiderable Perfection in raiſing and mak-

* *Vide* Preamble to the Act of 3d and 4th of Q. *Anne*, cap. 10.

§ There are about 85,000 Hogſheads of Tobacco exported annually from *Virginia* and *Maryland*.

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ing Indigo: It's Oranges are found to be near as good as thoſe of *Seville*; and it is not to be doubted but that the Climate and Soil of the *Britiſh* Northern Colonies is capable of producing a Variety of Wines that may vie with thoſe of *Europe*.

The next Thing to be remarked is, that the Lumber, Horſes and Fiſh (not to mention the Flower and Pork) with which *North-America* ſupplies the Sugar Colonies, are neceſſary for carrying on the Sugar Works in the Plantations there, and for the Subſiſtence of their Negroes, ſo that the Support of theſe Iſlands depends upon that of the *Engliſh* Northern Colonies: Were thoſe to be loſt, the Sugar Iſlands, independent of their being conquered by the *French*, would ſoon languiſh and decay to ſuch a Degree as to be of little Service to the Mother-Country.

The laſt Remark to be made is, that the Prince, who holds Poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh* Colonies in *North-America*, will be in a Condition to keep the Sovereignty of the *Atlantic* Ocean, through which the homeward bound Trade from the Eaſt and Weſt *Indies* generally paſſes: This evidently appears from the Extent of the Sea-Coaſt, which the Colonies of *North-America* take up, abounding with moſt commodious Harbours, from whence the Ships paſſing through thoſe Seas, may be intercepted. *France* moſt ſenſibly felt the Effects of it during the laſt War in the Captures made by the *Engliſh* of their Trade in general, returning from thoſe Parts:

And

And it is well known that the Harbour of *Louiſbourg* is the Rendezvous of the *French Eaſt-India* and *South-Sea* Trade in their Paſſage Home to *France*. It is evident from what has been mentioned, how much the Shipping, Trade and Maritime Power of *Great-Britain*, muſt be increaſed by the Advantages ariſing to her from her Colonies in *North America:* And on the other Hand, how much her Power would be diminiſhed, and that of *France* aggrandized, if ſhe ſhould ever happen to loſe them to the *French*.

The Obſervation therefore, which has been made by ſome, That *England* maintained her Power and Sovereignty at Sea before ſhe was augmented with her Colonies, and therefore may as well ſupport it now without them, is ill-founded. It is true, was the Conſequence of her loſing them only to be, that they would become vacant, or which is the ſame Thing with Reſpect to the Powers in *Europe*, be occupied only by *Indian Savages*, (which was the State of *North-America* before the *Engliſh* and *French* entered into Poſſeſſion of it) *Great-Britain*, though much weakened by the Loſs of her Colonies, might ſtill (ſuppoſing the Marine of *France* to be as much inferior in all other Reſpects to that of *Great-Britain*, as it was before the two Crowns acquired their reſpective Poſſeſſions in *North-America*) ſupport her Power at Sea in the ſame State ſhe did before the Acquiſition of them. But that is not the Caſe; if the *Engliſh* ſhould loſe Poſſeſſion of them, the *French* would gain

it; and the Queſtion is, What Alteration in the State of Power this Change might make to the Prejudice of *England*; and whether the *French*, after *England* had ſuffered this Diminution in her Trade and Maritime Strength, would not by their Acquiſition of it, in Addition to the Reſources of Wealth and Power which *France* already has in herſelf and her *American* Territories, have laid a ſure Foundation for a general and laſting Dominion by Sea as well as Land? Undoubtedly if this ſhould ever be the Caſe, the Trade and Commerce of *France*, and with it her Naval Power, would increaſe to ſuch a Degree of Superiority over that of *Great-Britain*, as muſt entirely deſtroy her Commerce, reduce her from her preſent State of Independency to be at laſt nothing more than a Province of *France*. The *French* Court are very ſenſible of this, and have long been purſuing ſuch Meaſures as may finally bring about this Event, tho' perhaps at a diſtant Time.

With this View, Maps of this Country have been from Time to Time publiſhed under the Direction of that Court, in every later one of which they have been making greater Exciſions of his Majeſty's Territories, and tacking them to thoſe of the Grand Monarch; and at the ſame Time actually taking Poſſeſſion of them, ſettling and fortifying upon them.

Upon the whole, it is evident that the *French* have been, and are now, in manifeſt Violation of the moſt ſolemn Treaties, making the moſt hoſtile

hoſtile Encroachments upon his Majeſty's undoubted Territories.

That the Conſequences of theſe Encroachments, if the *French* are ſuffered to keep Poſſeſſion of them, and ſtrengthen themſelves in them, will be;

1. The engroſſing the whole of the Furr-Trade of *North-America* to themſelves.

2. The attaching all the *Indians* ſcattered thro' that vaſt Continent upon the Back of all the *Engliſh* Settlements to their Intereſt.

3. The employing thoſe *Indians* when thus attached to them, even in Time of profound Peace between the two Crowns, to annoy any or all his Majeſty's Colonies, as may beſt ſerve their Purpoſes.

4. That they will one Day make themſelves Maſters of all the *Britiſh* Colonies in *North-America*.

That theſe Colonies are of ſuch Conſequence to the Trade, Wealth and Naval Power of *Great-Britain*, and will in future Time make ſo much larger Additions to it, that whilſt ſhe keeps them entire, ſhe will be able to maintain not only her Independency, but her Superiority as a Maritime Power. And on the other Hand, ſhould ſhe once loſe them, and the *French* gain them, *Great-Britain* herſelf muſt neceſſarily be reduced to an abſolute Subjection to the *French Crown*, to be nothing more than a *Province of France*.

OBSERVATIONS

CONCERNING THE

INCREASE of MANKIND,

Peopling of Countries, &c.

1. TABLES of the Proportion of Marriages to Births, of Deaths to Births, of Marriages to the Numbers of Inhabitants, &c. formed on Obſervations made upon the Bills of Mortality, Chriſtenings, &c. of populous Cities, will not ſuit Countries; nor will Tables formed on Obſervations made on full ſettled old Countries, as *Europe*, ſuit new Countries, as *America*.

2. For People increaſe in Proportion to the Number of the Marriages, and that is greater in Proportion to the Eaſe and Convenience of ſupporting a Family. When Families can be eaſily ſupported, more Perſons marry, and earlier in Life.

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3. In Cities, where all Trades, Occupations and Offices are full, many delay marrying, till they can ſee how to bear the Charges of a Family; which Charges are greater in Cities, as Luxury is more common; many live ſingle during Life, and continue Servants to Families, Journeymen to Trades, &c. hence Cities do not by natural Generation ſupply themſelves with Inhabitants; the Deaths are more than the Births.

4. In Countries full ſettled, the Caſe muſt be nearly the ſame; all Lands being occupied and improved to the Heighth; thoſe who cannot get Land, muſt labour for others that have it; when Labourers are plenty, their Wages will be low; by low Wages a Family is ſupported with Difficulty; this Difficulty deters many from Marriage, who therefore long continue Servants and ſingle. ---- Only as the Cities take Supplies of People from the Country, and thereby make a little more Room in the Country, Marriage is a little more encouraged there, and the Births exceed the Deaths.

5. *Europe* is generally full ſettled with Huſbandmen, Manufacturers, &c. and therefore cannot now much increaſe in People: *America* is chiefly occupied by *Indians*, who ſubſiſt moſtly by Hunting.—— But as the Hunter, of all Men, requires the greateſt Quantity of Land from whence to draw his Subſiſtence, (the Huſbandman ſubſiſting on much leſs, the Gardener

on ſtill leſs, and the Manufacturer requiring leaſt of all) the *Europeans* found *America* as fully ſettled as it well could be by Hunters; yet theſe having large Tracts, were eaſily prevailed on to part with Portions of Territory to the new Comers, who did not much interfere with the Natives in Hunting, and furniſhed them with many Things they wanted.

6. Land being thus plenty in *America*, and ſo cheap as that a labouring Man, that underſtands Huſbandry, can in a ſhort Time ſave Money enough to purchaſe a Piece of new Land ſufficient for a Plantation, whereon he may ſubſiſt a Family; ſuch are not afraid to marry; for if they even look far enough forward to conſider how their Children when grown up are to be provided for, they ſee that more Land is to be had at Rates equally eaſy, all Circumſtances conſidered.

7. Hence Marriages in *America* are more general, and more generally early, than in *Europe*. And if it is reckoned there, that there is but one Marriage *per Annum* among 100 Perſons, perhaps we may here reckon two; and if in *Europe* they have but four Births to a Marriage (many of their Marriages being late) we may here reckon eight, of which if one half grow up, and our Marriages are made, reckoning one with another at twenty Years of Age, our People muſt at leaſt be doubled every twenty Years.

8. But notwithſtanding this Increaſe, ſo vaſt is the Territory of *North-America*, that it will require

require many Ages to ſettle it fully; and till it is fully ſettled, Labour will never be cheap here, where no Man continues long a Labourer for others, but gets a Plantation of his own, no Man continues long a Journeyman to a Trade, but goes among thoſe new Settlers, and ſets up for himſelf, &c. Hence Labour is no cheaper now, in *Penſylvania*, than it was thirty Years ago, tho' ſo many Thouſand labouring People have been imported.

9. The Danger therefore of theſe Colonies interfering with their Mother Country in Trades that depend on Labour, Manufactures, &c. is too remote to require the Attention of *Great-Britain*.

10. But in Proportion to the Increaſe of the Colonies, a vaſt Demand is growing for *Britiſh* Manufactures; a glorious Market wholly in the Power of *Britain*, in which Foreigners cannot interfere, which will increaſe in a ſhort Time even beyond her Power of ſupplying, tho' her whole Trade ſhould be to her Colonies: Therefore *Britain* ſhould not too much reſtrain Manufactures in her Colonies. A wiſe and good Mother will not do it. To diſtreſs, is to weaken, and weakening the Children, weakens the whole Family.

11. Beſides if the Manufactures of *Britain* (by Reaſon of the *American* Demand) ſhould riſe too high in Price, Foreigners who can ſell cheaper will drive her Merchants out of Foreign Markets;

Foreign Manufactures wiill thereby be encouraged and increaſed, and conſequently foreign Nations, perhaps her Rivals in Power, grow more populous and more powerful; while her own Colonies, kept too low, are unable to aſſiſt her, or add to her Strength.

12. 'Tis an ill-grounded Opinion that by the Labour of Slaves, *America* may poſſibly vie in Cheapneſs of Manufactures with *Britain*. The Labour of Slaves can never be ſo cheap here as the Labour of working Men is in *Britain*. Any one may compute it. Intereſt of Money is in the Colonies from 6 to 10 per Cent. Slaves one with another coſt 30*l*. Sterling per Head. Reckon then the Intereſt of the firſt Purchaſe of a Slave, the Inſurance or Riſque on his Life, his Cloathing and Diet, Expences in his Sickneſs and Loſs of Time, Loſs by his Neglect of Buſineſs (Neglect is natural to the Man who is not to be benefited by his own Care or Diligence), Expence of a Driver to keep him at Work, and his pilfering from Time to Time, almoſt every Slave being *by Nature* a Thief, and compare the whole Amount with the Wages of a Manufacturer of Iron or Wool in *England*, you will ſee that Labour is much cheaper there than it ever can be by Negroes here. Why then will *Americans* purchaſe Slaves? Becauſe Slaves may be kept as long as a Man pleaſes, or has Occaſion for their Labour; while hired Men are continually leaving their Maſter (often in the midſt of

of his Buſineſs,) and ſetting up for themſelves. §. 8.

13. As the Increaſe of People depends on the Encouragement of Marriages, the following Things muſt diminiſh a Nation, *viz.* 1. The being conquered; for the Conquerors will ingroſs as many Offices, and exact as much Tribute or Profit on the Labour of the conquered, as will maintain them in their new Eſtabliſhment, and this diminiſhing the Subſiſtence of the Natives diſcourages their Marriages, and ſo gradually diminiſhes them, while the Foreigners increaſe. 2. Loſs of Territory. Thus the *Britons* being driven into *Wales*, and crowded together in a barren Country inſufficient to ſupport ſuch great Numbers, diminiſhed till the People bore a Proportion to the Produce, while the *Saxons* increaſed on their abandoned Lands; 'till the Iſland became full of *Engliſh*. And were the *Engliſh* now driven into *Wales* by ſome foreign Nation, there would in a few Years be no more *Engliſhmen* in *Britain*, than there are now People in *Wales*. 3. Loſs of Trade. Manufactures exported, draws Subſiſtence from foreign Countries for Numbers; who are thereby enabled to marry and raiſe Families. If the Nation be deprived of any Branch of Trade, and no new Employment is found for the People occupy'd in that Branch, it will ſoon be deprived of ſo many People. 4. Loſs of Food. Suppoſe a Nation has a Fiſhery, which not only

employs great Numbers, but makes the Food and Subſiſtence of the People cheaper: If another Nation becomes Maſter of the Seas, and prevents the Fiſhery, the People will diminiſh in Proportion as the Loſs of Employ, and Dearneſs of Proviſion makes it more difficult to ſubſiſt a Family. 5. Bad Government and inſecure Property. People not only leave ſuch a Country, and ſettling abroad incorporate with other Nations, loſe their Native Language, and become Foreigners; but the Induſtry of thoſe that remain being diſcouraged, the Quantity of Subſiſtence in the Country is leſſened, and the Support of a Family becomes more difficult. So heavy Taxes tend to diminiſh a People. 6. The Introduction of Slaves. The Negroes brought into the *Engliſh* Sugar Iſlands, have greatly diminiſhed the Whites there; the Poor are by this Means deprived of Employment, while a few Families acquire vaſt Eſtates, which they ſpend on foreign Luxuries, and educating their Children in the Habit of thoſe Luxuries; the ſame Income is needed for the Support of one, that might have maintained one Hundred. The Whites who have Slaves not labouring, are enfeebled, and therefore not ſo generally prolific; the Slaves being work'd too hard, and ill fed, their Conſtitutions are broken, and the Deaths among them are more than the Births; ſo that a continual Supply is needed from *Africa*. The Northern Colonies having few Slaves encreaſe in

in Whites. Slaves alſo pejorate the Families that uſe them; the white Children become proud, diſguſted with Labour, and being educated in Idleneſs, are rendered unfit to get a Living by Induſtry.

14. Hence the Prince that acquires new Territory, if he finds it vacant, or removes the Natives to give his own People Room; the Legiſlator that makes effectual Laws for promoting of Trade, increaſing Employment, improving Land by more or better Tillage, providing more Food by Fiſheries, ſecuring Property, *&c.* and the Man that invents new Trades, Arts or Manufactures, or new Improvements in Huſbandry, may be properly called *Fathers of their Nation*, as they are the Cauſe of the Generation of Multitudes by the Encouragement they afford to Marriage.

15. As to Privileges granted to the married, (ſuch as the *Jus trium Liberorum* among the *Romans*) they may haſten the filling of a Country that has been thinned by War or Peſtilence, or that has otherwiſe vacant Territory, but cannot increaſe a People beyond the Means provided for their Subſiſtence.

16. Foreign Luxuries and needleſs Manufactures imported and uſed in a Nation, do, by the ſame Reaſoning, increaſe the People of the Nation that furniſhes them, and diminiſh the People of the Nation that uſes them.——Laws therefore that prevent ſuch Importations, and

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on the contrary promote the Exportation of Manufactures to be conſumed in foreign Countries, may be called (with Reſpect to the People that make them) *generative Laws*, as by increaſing Subſiſtence they encourage Marriage. Such Laws likewiſe ſtrengthen a Country doubly, by increaſing its own People and diminiſhing its Neighbours.

17. Some *European* Nations prudently refuſe to conſume the Manufactures of *Eaſt-India*:— They ſhould likewiſe forbid them to their Colonies; for the Gain to the Merchant is not to be compared with the Loſs by this Means of People to the Nation.

18. Home Luxury in the Great, increaſes the Nation's Manufacturers employed by it, who are many, and only tends to diminiſh the Families that indulge in it, who are few. The greater the common faſhionable Expence of any Rank of People, the more cautious they are of Marriage. Therefore Luxury ſhould never be ſuffered to become common.

19. The great Increaſe of Offspring in particular Families, is not always owing to greater Fecundity of Nature, but ſometimes to Examples of Induſtry in the Heads, and induſtrious Education; by which the Children are enabled to provide better for themſelves, and their marrying early is encouraged from the Proſpect of good Subſiſtence.

20. If

20. If there be a Sect therefore, in our Nation, that regard Frugality and Induſtry as religious Duties, and educate their Children therein, more than others commonly do; ſuch Sect muſt conſequently increaſe more by natural Generation, than any other Sect in *Britain*.—

21. The Importation of Foreigners into a Country that has as many Inhabitants as the preſent Employments and Proviſions for Subſiſtence will bear, will be in the End no Increaſe of People, unleſs the New-comers have more Induſtry and Frugality than the Natives, and then they will provide more Subſiſtence and increaſe in the Country; but they will gradually eat the Natives out.—Nor is it neceſſary to bring in Foreigners to fill up any occaſional Vacancy in a Country; for ſuch Vacancy (if the Laws are good, § 14, 16) will ſoon be filled by natural Generation. Who can now find the Vacancy made in *Sweden*, *France*, or other warlike Nations, by the Plague of Heroiſm 40 Years ago; in *France*, by the Expulſion of the Proteſtants; in *England*, by the Settlement of her Colonies; or in *Guinea*, by 100 Years Exportation of Slaves that has blackened half *America*?—The Thinneſs of Inhabitants in *Spain*, is owing to national Pride and Idleneſs, and other Cauſes, rather than to the Expulſion of the *Moors*, or to the making of new Settlements.

22. There is in ſhort no Bound to the prolific Nature of Plants or Animals, but what is made

made by their crowding and interfering with each other's Means of Subſiſtence. Was the Face of the Earth vacant of other Plants, it might be gradually ſowed and overſpread with one Kind only; as for Inſtance, with Fennel; and were it empty of other Inhabitants, it might in a few Ages be repleniſhed from one Nation only; as for Inſtance, with *Engliſhmen*. Thus there are ſuppoſed to be now upwards of one Million *Engliſh* Souls in *North-America*, (tho' 'tis thought ſcarce 80,000 have been brought over Sea) and yet perhaps there is not one the fewer in *Britain*, but rather many more, on Account of the Employment the Colonies afford to Manufacturers at Home. This Million doubling, ſuppoſe but once in 25 Years, will in another Century be more than the People of *England*, and the greateſt Number of *Engliſhmen* will be on this Side the Water. What an Acceſſion of Power to the *Britiſh* Empire by Sea as well as Land! What Increaſe of Trade and Navigation! What Numbers of Ships and Seamen! We have been here but little more than 100 Years, and yet the Force of our Privateers in the late War, united, was greater, both in Men and Guns, than that of the whole *Britiſh* Navy in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Time.——How important an Affair then to *Britain*, is the preſent Treaty for ſettling the Bounds between her Colonies and the *French*, and how careful ſhould ſhe be to ſecure Room enough, ſince on the Room depends ſo much the Increaſe of her People?

23. In

23. In fine, A Nation well regulated is like a Polypus; take away a Limb, its Place is ſoon ſupply'd; cut it in two, and each deficient Part ſhall ſpeedily grow out of the Part remaining. Thus if you have Room and Subſiſtence enough, as you may by dividing, make ten Polypes out of one, you may of one make ten Nations, equally populous and powerful; or rather, increaſe a Nation ten fold in Numbers and Strength.

And ſince Detachments of *Engliſh* from *Britain* ſent to *America*, will have their Places at Home ſo ſoon ſupply'd and increaſe ſo largely here; why ſhould the *Palatine Boors* be ſuffered to ſwarm into our Settlements, and by herding together eſtabliſh their Language and Manners to the Excluſion of ours? Why ſhould *Penſylvania*, founded by the *Engliſh*, become a Colony of *Aliens*, who will ſhortly be ſo numerous as to Germanize us inſtead of our Anglifying them, and will never adopt our Language or Cuſtoms, any more than they can acquire our Complexion.

24. Which leads me to add one Remark: That the Number of purely white People in the World is proportionably very ſmall. All *Africa* is black or tawny. *Aſia* chiefly tawny. *America* (excluſive of the new Comers) wholly ſo. And in *Europe*, the *Spaniards*, *Italians*, and *French*, are generally of what we call a ſwarthy Complexion; the more northern Nations with the *Engliſh*, making the principal body of White People on the Face of the Earth. I could wiſh

their

their Numbers were increaſed. And while we are, as I may call it, *Scouring* our Planet, by clearing *America* of Woods, and ſo making this Side of our Globe reflect a brighter Light to the Eyes of Inhabitants in *Mars* or *Venus*, why ſhould we in the Sight of Superior Beings, darken its People? why increaſe the ſons of *Africa*, by Planting them in *America*, where we have ſo fair an Opportunity, by excluding all Blacks and Tawneys, of increaſing the lovely White and Red? But perhaps I am partial to the Complexion of my Country, for ſuch Kind of Partiality is natural to Mankind.

THE END.

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